

ENGLAND AND JAPAN DEMAND
EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

Reported to Have Presented Joint Note to China Containing a Veiled Threat Against Russia
—Synopsis of Demands.

Odessa, July 4.—According to advices received by the St. Petersburg newspaper Sviet from Japan, the British and Japanese Ministers at Peking have presented a note to the Chinese Government in the following terms:

1. Russian occupation of Manchuria threatens the maintenance of peace in the far East and injures the interests of England and Japan.
2. If the departure of the Russians from Manchuria is indefinitely postponed, England and Japan must proceed to protect their interests.
3. China must demand from Russia the immediate evacuation of Manchuria.

4. Great Britain and Japan acknowledge no treaty between Russia and China which does not bind Russia to evacuate Manchuria.
5. After the evacuation of Manchuria, if a treaty between China and Russia with respect to the civil administration of Manchuria is deemed necessary, such treaty can only be concluded with the approval of Great Britain and Japan.

6. A reply to this note is demanded within five days.

Prince Ching, President of the Foreign Boards, adds the Sviet, has counselled the Empress Dowager to accept the Anglo-Japanese demands, and has also asked United States Minister Conger to give them his support.

AMERICAN TREATY STILL IS UNSIGNED.

Shanghai, July 4.—The conclusion of the American commercial treaty is only awaiting a definite reply from the Chinese to the American demand for the opening of the ports of Manchuria.

The Chinese delegates are evading this reply, while the Americans insist upon its definite reference to the Government at Peking.

WASHINGTON HAS NO NEWS.

Washington, July 4.—Nothing has as yet been heard in official quarters of the ultimatum delivered to China by Japan, and England, according to the Odessa dispatches, printed to-day.

It is certain that the United States have not essentially been approached in this direction by either of the Governments named as parties to the agreement, so that they have had no opportunity to indicate whether or not they would lend their moral support to an effort on the part of England and Japan to protect their interests in Manchuria.

TO INSPECT CZAR'S FORTIFICATIONS.

Berlin, July 4.—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at St. Petersburg telegraphs that according to reports from Vladivostok the Russian War Minister, General Kuropatkin, acting on instructions from the Czar, has altered his itinerary, and has left Vladivostok suddenly, going to Nikolavsk, a naval station of Asiatic Russia on the north bank of the Amur, supposedly for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications, which would be specially important in the event of a conflict with Japan and Great Britain.

The Russian Minister at Seoul is reported to have complained to the Korean Government of land purchases made by Americans, Germans, British and Japanese, and of their construction of houses outside their respective concessions, which the Russians are not permitted to do.

INTENSE INTEREST IN ENGLAND
IN ROOSEVELT'S NOTE TO CZAR.

Great Britain Hopes to Realize Immense Trade Advantages in the Far East From Coolness Between St. Petersburg and Washington Over Manchurian Issue — Diplomats Point Out Disastrous Results to Russia of Allowing an "Open Door" of Moral Protests Such as Would Follow Acceptance of Jewish Petition.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, July 4.—During the last twenty-four hours there has been a rapid increase in British interest in the possibilities of what a morning paper prematurely styles the "Russ-American Incident."

Among politicians of the Russophobic type no attempt is made to disguise satisfaction over the apparent identification in certain Washington circles of the Kishinev outrages with the Manchurian trade issue. To those who take this view anything that might further complicate matters would be extremely welcome, their theory being that Britain would gain enormously in the far East from a coolness between St. Petersburg and Washington.

On the other hand, many influential Britons—especially the party holding with Lord Salisbury, that there is room enough in Asia for England and Russia, and quietly working for an understanding with Russia as to China—deplore imputations of Russian bad faith, official or semi-official, in London or Washington, and profess themselves unwilling to believe that responsible American statesmen have intended even

informally to connect Kishinev with Manchuria in animadversions upon Russo-American relations.

It is pointed out by a prominent diplomat in London that the practical difficulty confronting the Russian Ministers lies in the fact that, in their opinion, the American petition, while reflecting American humanitarianism in language not at all offensive, is the result in last resort of the action of forces in Russia hostile to the whole domestic administration of the Empire.

Nicholas, who is not a far-sighted ruler, finds his humane impulses confronted, as he regards the matter, by a dangerous political wedge entrance from abroad.

Important as the question of the "open door" may be for Russia in Manchuria, an issue of far greater importance would be raised, says the diplomat, if the Czar's advisers, by allowing the Washington Government to forward a private petition as to internal affairs, should create an open door through which might pour a procession of similar "moral protests" to be ingeniously used by the revolutionary element against the throne and the bureaucracy.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF FIREWORKS EXPLODED
IN UNITED STATES DURING LAST THIRTY HOURS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 4.—Ten million dollars' worth of fireworks will be exploded to-day in the United States. Fully one-fifth of this sum was expended in the State of New York. The quota of the metropolitan district amounted to about \$1,000,000.

New York has never before spent so much money for a noisy celebration. The only year when the purchase of fireworks was nearly as great was 1888, when the Fourth came during the Spanish War and was the day when the great naval victory at Santiago was being celebrated.

This year's sales of firecrackers, torpedoes, rockets and colored fires are approximately one-third greater than those of last year or the year before.

MAN WHO RESEMBLES McCANN
EXCITES MUCH SPECULATION.

States Positively That McCann Is Not Dead, but Will Not Explain How He Knows This—Gives His Name as J. J. Marshall of Chicago and Displays Good Knowledge of That City and St. Louis—Denies That He Is McCann.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Shelbyville, Ill., July 4.—J. J. Marshall is still confined to his room here in a hotel, and when approached to-day and informed that he bore a striking resemblance to the victims printed in the newspapers of James P. McCann, whom Barrington is accused of murdering, he laughed in a manner calculated to discredit the supposition.

Every one who has seen Marshall says that he bears a close resemblance to McCann, but when asked directly if he is McCann he denies it emphatically, explaining that he is a stencilmaker, that he has resided in Chicago for ten years, and was on his way home when he fell from a freight train and was injured.

Although he has little cash, he has several money orders made out to J. J. Marshall. They are dated St. Elmo, Ill., June 29, and are made payable in Chicago.

In conversation Marshall displays a good knowledge of both St. Louis and Chicago. He is a man of education and some medical learning and takes a keen interest in the developments in the Barrington case.

He states in a positive manner that McCann is not dead, but when asked how he knows this he will give no explanation.

His case is puzzling citizens here, and he is the source of much gossip.

SCANDAL DEPLETES
POST-OFFICE FORCE.

Vacancies Caused by Dismissals and Indictments to Be Filled at Once.

PAYNE'S SECRETARY TO QUIT.

Report That the Postmaster General Will Resign After Inquiry Continues to Circulate in Face of Denial.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 4.—Numerous appointments will soon be made to fill the vacancies in the Post-Office Department caused by dismissals and indictments of division chiefs and employees involved in the postal scandal.

Places to be filled include Superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, made vacant by the resignation of George W. Beavers; Superintendent of the Division of Free Delivery, held by A. W. Machen, now under indictment; Superintendent of the Money-Order Division, until recently held by James T. Metcalf, resigned; and Assistant Attorney General for the Post-Office Department, in place of James M. Tynor, resigned.

Several other important places have been made vacant by the results of the investigation and will be filled in strict accordance with Civil-Service regulations. Hitherto the Civil-Service Commission has exercised only a nominal jurisdiction of Post Office appointments, but it will henceforth have closer supervision.

Persistent reports continue to circulate that Postmaster General Payne will resign as soon as the postal investigation is concluded. These reports are spread by enemies of the administration.

Mr. Payne is said to have informed his close friends that he will remain in the Cabinet until a new one is organized in the event of President Roosevelt's re-election, if his continuance in office will not embarrass the President or operate against his chance of re-election.

So far there has been no demand from any responsible Republican that Mr. Payne step out. The investigation has not reflected directly upon Mr. Payne's administration, although charges have been directed against his private secretary and others close about him.

It is reported that H. H. Rand, confidential secretary to Postmaster General Payne, will not act in that capacity much longer, but will apply himself to other work in that department. Mr. Rand has been charged with having introduced in a scheme to unload mining stocks on employees of the Post Office, and he does not deny that he is interested in mining development transactions.

"GLORIOUS FOURTH" ABROAD.

Americans at Paris, Lucerne and Geneva Celebrated.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, July 4.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Americans all over Europe hailed with joy the "Glorious Fourth." In Paris the annual banquet was presided over by M. Henry Chastard, president of the American Chamber of Commerce.

The number of well-known Americans who attended included Mr. Bailey Blount, Mr. James H. Hyde, the Reverend Doctor Morgan, Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, Mr. T. S. Harrison, Mr. J. S. Harjes and Mr. Andrew D. Little.

The banquet was specially interesting because of the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase.

The programme for the Fourth at Lucerne included a breakfast at the Hotel National, a trip to Lake Lucerne and a fete de nuit, with a special performance in the Kursaal and a dance.

The United States Minister at Geneva and Mrs. D. J. Hill held an "at home," to which all residents or visiting Americans were invited.

Diamonds Found by a Boy. Directions in Sealed Box Tell of Other Treasures.

New Haven, Conn., July 4.—An interesting discovery has been made at the Y. M. C. A. boys' camp at Madison Island, formerly "Treasure Island."

One of the boys at the camp, James Wilson, of this city, was climbing some rocks, when he discovered one of them. Beneath where the rock had rested was a cavity, and in this he discovered a sealed wooden box.

When the box was opened a smaller one, sealed in the same manner, was found inside.

This was opened, and it contained a valuable unset diamond and a beautiful diamond bracelet.

There was also in the box some newspaper clippings concerning the assassination of President McKinley and a paper which announced that if the directions written thereon were followed more valuable could be found. Under the box in the cavity in the rocks were scattered American coins. The search was postponed.

RAIN IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Bridges Washed Out and Crops Badly Damaged.

Ardmore, L. T., July 4.—Railroad traffic is being impeded in the Chickasaw Nation by heavy rains that have been falling for the past ten hours.

Rain fell in torrents. The Frisco's fast train, "the Meteor," was held at Plattler the entire night on account of washouts on the south end. The Frisco is using the Choctaw Santa Fe tracks into Texas till the damage can be repaired. Hundreds of road bridges have been washed away and heavy damage to crops has been done, many of the fields being inundated.

GERMAN SPY SENTENCED.

Former French Officer Must Go to Prison for Five Years.

Nancy, France, July 4.—A former French Army officer named Balquet has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for spying in behalf of Germany.

Balquet attempted to procure plans of the new fortifications here and was connected with other similar treachery.

Shot by an Unidentified Man.

John Schultz, living at No. 1815 O'Fallon street, was shot in the back and seriously wounded late last night by an unidentified man as he was walking along Fourteenth street, between O'Fallon and Grand avenue. Schultz is at the City Hospital, and the police are looking for his assailant, who fled after the shooting.

POPE LEO FALLS INTO STATE OF COMA;
ILLNESS PRONOUNCED SENILE PNEUMONIA;
PONTIFF TELLS CARDINALS HE IS VERY SICK.

POPE LEO XIII.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

BY DOCTOR WILLIS YOUNG.

"I judge from the information at hand that the Pope is suffering from a form of hypostatic congestion, that is to say, the reduced state of his vitality has impaired the elasticity of the lungs to the extent that they have been unable to throw off the watery substance in the blood, which, through the settling process of gravitation, are filling the air vesicles. While it is not possible, in the absence of definite information, to say what the situation may be, it seems fair to assume, if the facts are as reported, that the Pope's extreme age and weakness render the case one of great gravity."

Leo was operated on for the removal of a cyst in 1899 and that his Holiness had disliked the Cardinal since that time, showing it even last March, when, in answering an address of congratulation upon the ninety-third anniversary of his birth, which was read by Cardinal Gregorio as dean, the Pope, contrary to custom, combatted the opinion expressed by the Cardinal on several questions.

The other Cardinals received private information of the Pope's illness and some of them went to the Vatican, but they were not allowed to enter the sick room. Doctor Lapponi having given the strictest orders that all conversation and cause for excitement should be avoided.

Practically Pope Leo is nursed only by Doctor Lapponi and his trusted valet, Plorentino. A telegram was sent to-day to Count Labovio Pirelli, the eldest nephew of the Pope, who lives at Carpinetto, the birthplace of his Holiness, informing him of the Pontiff's illness.

WILD RUMORS ABOUT THE POPE'S CONDITION.

Wild rumors are in circulation here regarding the condition of the Pope. Some represent the pontiff as sinking, and others go even further. The Vatican authorities wish to delay any announcements of the Pope's condition and to keep all news regarding him secret as long as possible, in order to gain time and to prepare the Cardinals for the convalescence which must be held in the event of Pope Leo's death.

The Associated Press correspondent went to the Vatican at 2 o'clock this morning and found the only noticeable difference to be a re-enforcement of the detachment of Swiss guards at the bronze door and an en-reinforcement of Italian police outside, in readiness for any event.

The massive building of the Apostolic Palace only showed a greater number of lighted windows than usual. The correspondent learned that the Pope was very restless early in the night, but that he dropped to sleep about midnight.

TOOTH PULLING COSTS NEW YORK BOY A LEG.

He Sues Dentist for \$25,000, Declaring That Fracture of a Jaw Resulted in Paralysis.

New York, July 4.—Joseph E. Haug, 9 years old, has sued in the Supreme Court to recover \$25,000 damages from a dentist, Edward A. Crostie, alleging that the dentist, while extracting one of the boy's teeth, fractured his jaw. This the boy declares in his complaint caused paralysis of the right leg, and made it useless.

The boy being unable to sue in his own name, his attorney, Charles E. Hayes, has made application to Justice Dugro for the appointment of Wilbur D. Meeker, as guardian ad litem, for the purpose of bringing suit.

George Haug, the boy's father, lives at No. 59 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street. The tooth it appears was pulled by one of Doctor Crostie's assistants. Fracture of the jaw, due to tooth extraction is not an uncommon occurrence, but the extraordinary sequel in the case of Joseph Haug is sufficiently rare to make the case notable. So remarks Doctor J. A. Hofheimer, in a paper read before the Harlem Medical Association. He attended the boy.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO RAMPOLLA ALONE.

An official statement of the true condition of the Pope has been made only to Cardinal Rampolla as Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinal Gregorio di Santo Stefano, as Dean of the Sacred College and Camerlengo. In the latter capacity Cardinal Gregorio, in the event of the Pope's death, will perform an important ceremony, assuming violet robes of mourning he will proceed to the death room, where, while all are kneeling, he will unveil the face of the departed and strike the forehead of the dead pontiff with a silver hammer, calling the deceased by name and will then solemnly announce that the Pope is really dead.

PLACED EVERY CONFIDENCE IN DOCTOR.

Feeling his responsibility, Doctor Lapponi wished to have the Pope's condition ascertained by a second physician. He said he had entire confidence in Doctor Lapponi, who said that the Pope had been rather fatigued by the recent receptions, but that he had consented to follow his advice and take several days' rest.

TAMMANY ORATORS
DENOUNCE ERRORS
OF ADMINISTRATION

Ex-Senator Towne Declares Philippine Policy is Crime Against Declaration of Independence.

HILL'S THRUST AT ROOSEVELT.

Says Signs of Times Indicate Growing Popular Distrust of Spectacular Performances of Present National Executive.

CLEVELAND SENDS A LETTER.

Senator Bailey of Texas Asserts That the Democratic Party Would Soon Stop Thefts in Post-Office Department.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 4.—Oratory, patriotic music, wine and good living generally marked the one hundred and twenty-seventh celebration of Independence Day at Tammany Hall. The Tammany society had spread itself with unusual ardor, and the programme for the exercises of the day was such as to appease the appetite of the most exacting enthusiast.

The old wigwag was decked as never before with innumerable drapings of Old Glory, while the coat of arms of all the States tastefully arranged around the balcony of the large assembly hall lent a tone of cheer and inspiration to the whole scene.

The hall was filled to overflowing early, and in the boxes were to be seen many handsomely gowned ladies, as a rule more enthusiastic in politics and patriotism than their escorts. The fact that for the first time in ten years a letter from former President Cleveland to Tammany was to be read brought many to the exercises, and when the words of the Sage of Princeton were read off by Secretary Thomas F. Smith, the applause was deafening.

Mr. Cleveland's letter expressed the hope "that the time will never come when there will be an abatement in the zeal and enthusiasm of this day's celebration," and closed with an exhortation to Tammany "to serve the people well by combining all its power and influence to the cause of good government."

HILL'S THRUST AT ROOSEVELT.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, in a lengthy communication, said that the principles of the Declaration of Independence were being violated by the national administration in an effort to fasten upon our Government a British colonial system. Referring to President Roosevelt, but not by name, he wrote:

"The signs of the times indicate a growing popular distrust of the spectacular performances, the self-advertising methods, the contradictory professions and the feeble, demagogical and dangerous tendencies of the present national executive, leading thoughtful business men everywhere to desire a change of administration."

Former Senator Towne was warmly greeted when he was introduced by Senator Joseph W. Bailey as the orator of the day. Senator Bailey was scheduled to make a lengthy speech, but, instead, he made one of the "short talks," in which he criticized the policy of the Federal Government in ruling the Philippines "by the sword instead of by the Constitution," and predicted that, with the Democratic party in power, a freely elected people would elect their own and abuses in the Post-Office Department.

Of Tammany Hall Senator Bailey said: "You are the greatest organization in the greatest city of the greatest country, and by loyalty and adherence to your principles the people will help to make you great."

"Even the good-fellowship of this occasion would not warrant me in saying that your brothers throughout the country would applaud or support all you do any more than you applaud all we do, but I speak for heart and conscience, for those united in party here, when I say that there never was a time when the patriots throughout the nation did not and would not rejoice in the triumph of Tammany Hall."

PLEA FOR OLD AMERICANISM.

Mr. Towne made a plea for "the old Americanism." He held that the Government had departed from the high ideal of its founders, and committed a crime against the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution by its treatment of Filipinos. The Constitution, he contended, nowhere provided for a colonial system. He said:

"This new policy of colonization is trying to masquerade in the borrowed garments of democracy. It has labeled it 'expansion,' but the disguise is transparent. The new policy is not expansion. Expansion is the natural and healthful growth of an organism. The imperialistic process of enlargement is by extraneous grafting of alien and unsympathetic tissue between which and the parent life there can never be any organic relation."

"The tendencies that, under the party in power, have led to a repudiation of the Declaration of Independence, and to a partial imperviousness of the Constitution have naturally procured a corresponding repudiation in the traditions of the Government. The corruption discovered in our Colonial administration, bad as it was, has been completely overshadowed by the revelations of systematic and confederated fraud in the Post-Office Department, which has assumed the country, and arranged the administration at the bar of public opinion. It is the natural result of long-continued irresponsible power."

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

"We are at the parting of the ways. The American people must choose, and choose soon, whether to abandon the traditions of a nation and a quarter to enter upon the road trodden to their doom by so many nations that have gone before us, or to make a reclamation of this Government to the sublime principles of its founders."

Replies to the society's invitations were read from ex-President Cleveland, Judge

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